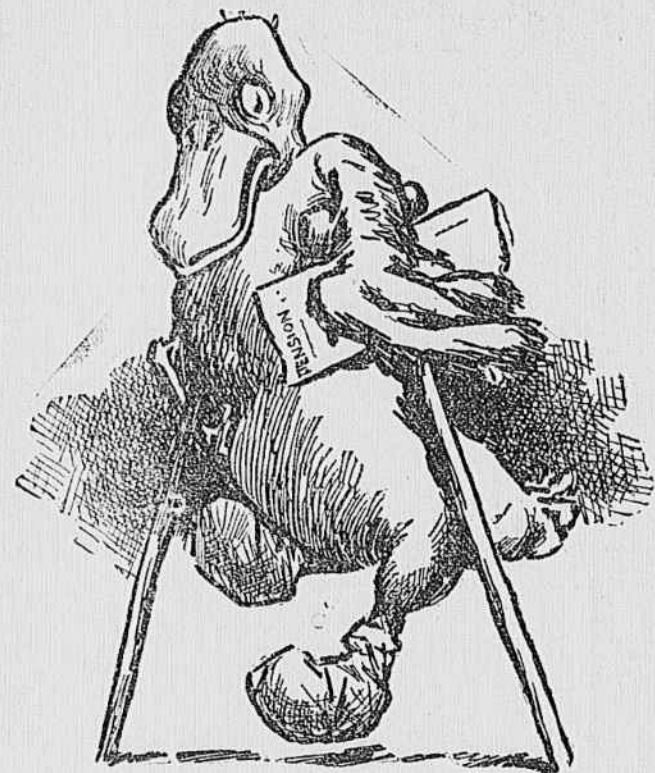


PENNED BY  
WALLACE IRWIN

# THE GREAT MAN'S PRIMER OR GUIDE to SUCCESS JUDSON HARMON

PICTURED BY  
E.W. KEMBLE



I do to be the Ac-tual Bull's Eye at the Nat-ional Con-ven-tion? My yearn-ing for the job is op-en and shame-less. I would not dare say, "I am not a can-di-date," for fear there might be some re-port-ers pres-ent who would take me ser-i-ous-ly.

It is re-fresh-ing to see one so op-en and can-did a-bout it. What is your plat-form?

Har-mon for Pres-i-dent! Yes, yes, of course. But what special re-forms, a-mend-ments or pro-gres-sive leg-is-la-tion do you in-dorse?

Now, look here! Does a man have to go a-round in-dors-ing, re-form-ing and pro-gres-sing, merely be-cause he wants to be Pres-i-dent?

Yes, Juddy, dear, he do, he do! Why?

Some way or 'noth-er the vot-ers have got in the hab-it of ex-pect-ing it.

But my Priv-ate O-pin-ions are no-bod-y's bus-i-ness—they are a mat-ter of priv-ate con-science. To show your con-science to the pub-lic is im-mo-dest and un-nec-ess-ary, like walk-ing around in one's un-der-wear.

Un-der-wear is not an im-mo-dest sub-ject to per-sons in-ter-ested in the Wool-en Sched-ules?

Well, since you in-sist, what plat-form would you sug-gest for me to in-dorse?

Ev-ery-thing, if you want to keep in line with the Can-di-dates' Cho-rus. You might come out for re-call of Su-preme Court Jus-tices, the Pub-lic Own-er-ship of all Cor-po-ra-tions, old age pen-sions for Lame Ducks, muni-ci-pal con-trol of car con-duc-tors, an anti-brib-ery law for head wait-ers, cur-rency re-form a-mong bunco men, and the sup-pression of child la-bor in the public schools.

But I might lose man-y votes by in-dors-ing these meas-ures.

Ah, Juddy, my old Judge Jud, that is the very point which makes the job of Pres-i-dential Can-di-date so cus-sed! Folks won't nomi-nate you un-less you stand for some-thing, and the min-ute you stand for any-thing they re-fuse to vote for you.

Ain't it fierce!

While you are re-cov-er-ing from the shock, Judge, would you mind tell-ing me the story of your life?

In the year 1846 the as-trol-og-ers, listen-ing to the mus-ic of the spheres, pre-dic-ted a new era of Har-mon-y. Then baby came.

That was me. Dis-cov-er-ing that I was a Dem-o-crat, the grate-ful in-hab-it-ants of Wy-o-ming, O., e-lect-ed me to be their good and

faith-ful May-or. Pres-i-dent Cleve-land be-came jeal-ous of Wy-o-ming's hap-pi-ness in their May-or, so he snatched me rudely a-way and made me At-tor-ney Gen-er-al of the U. S. From this ex-al-ted sta-tion I be-gan to ob-serve that noth-ing was im-pos-sible, so I be-came Gov-er-nor of O-hio. From that com-par-atively hum-ble pos-i-tion my rise was rapid.

Your rise was rap-id? Yes. The law-yers of my State, ob-serv-ing my ster-ling worth as man, states-man and leg-is-la-tor, rose in a body and made me Pres-i-dent—

Made you Pres-i-dent? Pres-i-dent of the O-hio Bar As-so-cia-tion. So here I stand in a re-cep-tive at-ti-tude. I have rep-re-sent-ed many good causes, some rail-roads and a few e-ter-nal truths. I have nev-er quar-relled with Col-onel Harvey. My life is one sweet song and my soul is in har-mon-y with Har-mon.

Speak-ing of songs, what is your fav-o-rite?

I have al-ways loved "Wait-ing at the Church," but when I think of the re-cent pro-duc-tions the song that most touch-es my heart is, "If You Talk in Your Sleep, Please Men-tion My Name."

(Copyright, 1912, by the Associated Literary Press.)



The boys call me Jud-son—Jud-son Har-mon.

## How Hawaii Has Improved Under Uncle Sam

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER,  
Washington, D. C.

WHAT has Uncle Sam done for Hawaii? It is the oldest of our colonial possessions. We annexed it in 1898 and it has been a part of us for the past fourteen years. It was rich when we got it; it is richer to-day. It did a big business then; it does a bigger one now. Its foreign commerce is almost \$70,000,000 per annum, and it has more than doubled since we made this a Territory. Hawaii now buys more than \$27,000,000 worth of goods every twelve months, and 50 per cent. of this we supply. The business is all done in American bottoms, and the customs receipts, which go to the Federal Treasury, have already amounted to about fifteen millions. In addition to this is a large sum from internal revenue taxes, so that the islands not only support themselves and pay all their expenses, but they annually turn a large sum back into Uncle Sam's coffers. This, I should say, is good business.

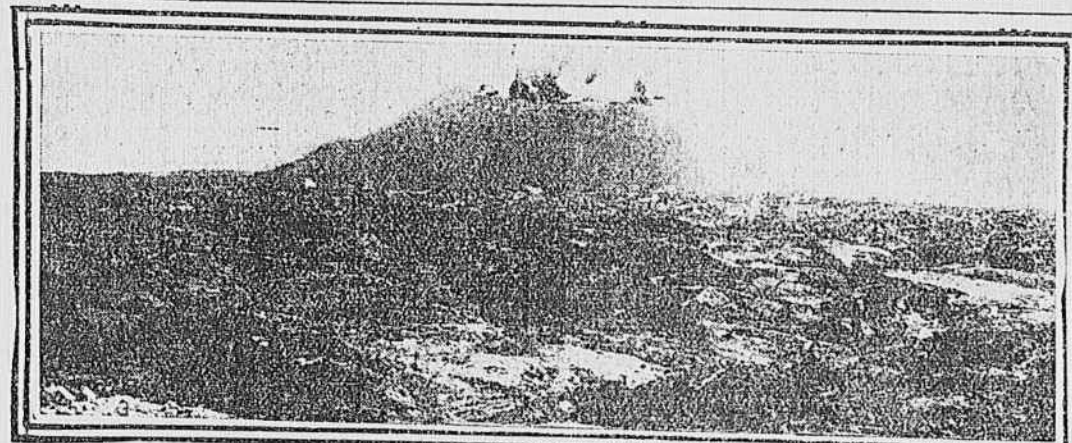
**More Schools and Colleges.**  
The Hawaiian Islands have grown in intelligence since we took hold of them. Then 87 per cent. of the natives could read and write. Now all can do so. They were a civilized country inhabited by a civilized people. At the time of annexation they had a common school system like that of New England, and there were 15,000 children in the schools. There are now 26,000, and a compulsory law has been enacted raising the school age from fifteen to seventeen. I know of no land where the school age is as high. Moreover, the schools are quite as good as our own, and they include in their teaching manual and industrial training.

Within the past few years the government has established a College of Agriculture, and also experiment stations devoted to the crops which grow on the islands. The government has a Bureau of Forestry, and it has set aside three forest reserves. It has an island hospital, and a home for the leprosy. Others of the improvements have been required to keep up the wonderful life on the middle Pacific, and the island of Hawaii, the largest of all, is soon to be the site of a national park which will include the Mauna Loa, which is now before Congress, and the government of the islands has advised that the reservation be made.

Before I go farther I want to tell you about this volcano park. We have the greatest reserve of the world on our public lands, the great Mauna Loa. We shall have the greatest volcano and the greatest active crater in this part of Hawaii. The whole archipelago is made up of volcanoes. It has altogether forty volcanic peaks and volcanic ash and lava abound everywhere. The very soil is decomposed lava, and this lava is decomposed lava, and this lava is decomposed lava, making the islands among the richest on earth.

The island of Hawaii, the largest of the group, where Congress is asked to create this park, consists mainly of the gentle slopes of five volcanic mountains, and it has among them the great Mauna Loa, which is by far the largest volcano of the world. There is a crater at its top which is almost as high as Pike's Peak, and another on one side, the famous Kilauea, which is constantly active and has a great lake of fire in its center. It is planned to make one reservation on the mountain down the sides of the mountains to include Kilauea. Kilauea is only 4,600 feet above the sea, and it is situated on a belt round the island, and can be reached by automobile.

**A Lake of Fire and Brimstone.**  
Think of going by automobile right



Mauna Loa, the world's greatest volcano. A part of Uncle Sam's new national park in Hawaii.

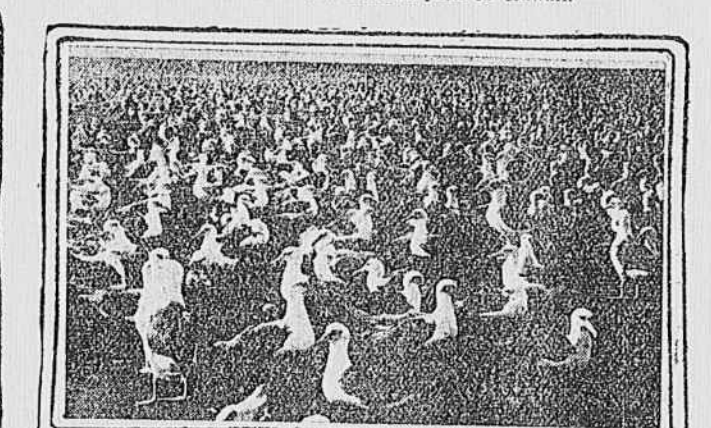


HAWAIIAN SCHOOL GIRLS. A compulsory law has raised the school age to seventeen years.

down to the shores of a lake of fire and brimstone! That is what we have in Kilauea, and all around in the country about are picturesque pit craters, banks of sulphur and lava trees, tree ferns and forests of many varieties. The government will establish a volcano and earthquake observatory there, and it will preserve the scientific aspects of these wonderful natural features from vandals and business intrusion.

The crater of Kilauea is eight miles in circumference, and the pit of blazing fire is 2,000 feet in diameter, and it lies perhaps a thousand feet below the mouth of the crater. It is usually safe, but it has had some mighty eruptions, when stones, and volcanic ashes have been spread over the country for miles around. In recent times the lava is supposed to have come out under the earth to the sea, the floor of the crater rising and sinking with its discharge.

The crater in the other reservation on the top of Mauna Loa measures about nine and one-half miles in cir-



On one of Uncle Sam's bird reservations in mid-Pacific. There are tens of millions of birds on these lonely lands.



Uncle Sam will spend \$10,000,000 in improving Pearl Harbor.

conference. It is a pit crater, with walls almost vertical and about 500 feet deep. When the mountain goes into eruption it spouts forth columns of flames and clouds of vapor and the lava runs in streams down the mountain. The last great eruption was in 1907, and was attended by an earthquake. The one in 1865 raised huge sea waves forty feet high, which broke on the shore and destroyed many villages. Our Bird Reservation in Mid-Pacific. Uncle Sam's bird reservation, which has been set aside by the government and placed under the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, is another natural wonder. It is a great ocean park covering hundreds of miles, in which are many small islands, rocks and reefs. They belong to the Hawaiian group, but they stretch far off to the westward in the direction of Japan.

These islands have no human life upon them, but they contain a population of seabirds which in variety and extent is unequalled in any other part of the earth. There are tens of millions of birds which make their homes on these lonely lands. They come there to breed, and at times the islands are covered with nests. The ground is one mass of eggs, and in the past these have been gathered in wheelbarrows and carts and carried away by the boat

load. The birds feed on the fish which swarm about the islands and upon other kinds of sea life which live on the reefs and along the shores. There are some plants, and just now the reservation is suffering from an invasion of rabbits, which feed on the plants, and which, if not dealt with, may destroy the bird life.

Moreover, the Japanese have been raiding the islands in order to kill the albatrosses and cure their skins for millinery purposes. The group should be watched by our revenue cutters and the reservation should have permanent officials there to care for it.

**Preparing for Panama.**  
Uncle Sam is doing much to prepare the island for the increased traffic which will come with the Panama Canal. The ports have been cleaned and the chief harbors have all modern facilities for the handling of freight. A very important work is that which is going on at Pearl Harbor.

The general board of the army and navy has decided that this place should be made a naval base, and plans have been prepared which will involve the spending of \$10,000,000 in improving it. There are to be also posts and fortifications which are to cost \$1,000,000 more, and altogether we shall erect a little Gibraltar away out there in the middle of the Pacific. The islands have already been made a separate military district, and a general officer has been assigned to the troops stationed there. We are putting in a huge dry dock at Pearl Harbor, and equipped with it will be repair shops for our gunboats and other vessels of war.

The opening of the canal will greatly increase the importance of these islands as the metropolis of the middle Pacific. They lie, you know, at the crossway of the main traveled routes of that ocean. They are about 2,000 miles from San Francisco, and about 5,000 miles from the east coast of Asia. They are 4,700 miles from the western end of the Panama Canal, 3,500 miles from New Zealand, 3,400 miles from Japan and about 2,100 miles from Seattle or Vancouver. They are at the halfway house to almost anywhere in the Pacific, and their future trade will be enormous.

**Better Shipping Facilities.**  
As it is the transportation facilities have increased since we took possession. There are now 16 steamers which go regularly from island to island, and they carry several hundred thousand tons of freight every year. There is a big trade between the United States, Australia and Mexico, and there are many vessels which call at Hawaii on their way to and from Japan and China. This is so of our transports en route to the Philippines, and also of the Canadian vessels bound for New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has now a freight line from Honolulu to New York. This is by the way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Southern Mexico, the freight being carried across that isthmus by railroad. The company has some steamers of 12,000 tons each, and it is now carrying 300,000 tons of sugar a year.

There are 10,000 and 12,000-ton vessels which ply regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu, and some of the biggest grayhounds of the Pacific, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha stop at Honolulu on their way to and from Japan. There are also a number of sailing vessels which go from Hawaii down around South America and thence to New York and Europe, and there are many tramp steamers, and there are the islands.

**Health and the Lepers.**  
The government has done much to improve the health of the islands. They have a bureau of health, which has spent last year more than \$13,000, and there is a sanitary commission which will reorganize Honolulu as to its sewerage and drainage. There are district physicians, who make house-to-house inspection to keep track of the sick. During the past year they have made 6,000 visits and cured 10,000 prescriptions. They received 8,000

calls and examined 15,000 school children. A campaign is being made against tuberculosis, and the United States is carrying on a leprosy investigation, which may result in the finding of a cure for this dreadful disease. They have discovered the bacillus which produces leprosy and have inoculated monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, white rats and horses with it. So far only the monkeys have taken it, and this is said to be the first time that it has been developed in any other animal than man. They are now experimenting with a horse serum as an antitoxin.

**On Molokai.**  
In addition to the leper colony on the island of Molokai, the government has now a receiving hospital for lepers at Honolulu, and on the island itself it is adopting a new policy as to the treatment of lepers. In the past it has been customary to regard them as outcasts. They are now considered as patients and treated like other human beings. There are 450 lepers in the hospital, of whom five-sixths are Hawaiians and the most of the remainder Portuguese and Chinese.

The leper settlement is on a tongue of land comprising several square miles on the island of Molokai. The lepers have a colony of their own, and this is a complete community of itself. It is much like the leper colony of the Philippine Islands, in that it has its own magistracy and police, and its social and business life. It has churches, debating clubs, baseball grounds and a race-track. There are two bands and a moving picture theatre.

In the colony are four large institutional homes. One is for males, another for females, a third for leprosy cases and a fourth is a nursery for the children. There are also about 200 other buildings, consisting of machine shops, storerooms and detached cottages occupied by lepers. Among the leprosy children are some for non-leprosy children whose parents are lepers.

**Sugar and Labor.**  
Some of the big questions of the future in the Hawaiian Islands have to do with the labor question. This is based on the sugar plantations, which are enormously rich, but which require cheap labor to handle them. There are few spots upon earth that produce sugar like the lowlands and valleys of this Sandwich group. The area is not large, but the crop last year amounted to more than 1,000,000,000, or enough to give every man, woman and child in the United States a pound of sugar a month all the year through and leave some to spare.

The sugar plantations of Hawaii all belong to rich corporations and trusts. There are altogether sixty-five companies, most of them chartered under the laws of California. The stock is held by 7,000 persons, some of whom live on the islands, some in the United States and not a few in England and Germany. The corporations have an aggregate capital of \$150,000,000, and they produce about \$10,000,000 worth of sugar a year. Some of the plantations have declared dividends as high as 2 per cent. a month, while others have gone into bankruptcy.

The work of sugar raising is scientifically done. Enormous sums are spent for machinery and fertilizers. About half the land is irrigated, and that at a cost of \$140 per acre, or about four times as much as similar work in our country. The labor cost forms about 60 per cent. of the whole.

**Statistics in Hawaii.**  
It is this labor demand that has brought the Asiatic to Hawaii. The invasion began before we took possession of the island, and at first it was composed largely of Chinese. Since then the Chinese have been kept out by our exclusion law, but the Japanese have taken their places, and we have now something like 80,000 of them there. We have perhaps 20,000 Chinese, and six thousand Koreans and some Filipinos.

As to the Japanese, there are three times as many of them as of the native Hawaiians, and altogether they form from one-third to one-half of the whole population.

So far the Chinese have been doing very little in voting, but their chil-

dren will vote as they grow up, and the question is what effect it will have as to the control of the government. As it is now, the ruling class is the Hawaiian, or a mixture of that and the American. Twenty out of twenty-eight of the representatives belong to that race, and they also form the majority of the Senate.

The Hawaiians cast something like 10,000 votes at the last election, whereas the American, British and German element cast only a little over 5,000. The Portuguese cast 2,000 votes, the Chinese 500 and the Japanese fifty-three.

**Government Lands in Hawaii.**  
The Hawaiian Islands have not provided an El Dorado to pioneers from the United States, as many expected. The truth is that they had already been developed by American brains and American enterprise. These came in with the missionaries, and they have been so used that the best lands have been taken and the best places filled. The government acquired about 1,600,000 acres of public lands by the transfer, but a great part of that was made up of canyons, ravines and lava-clad mountains. The government had about one-third of the whole, but the greater part of that third was no earthly good. It had about 100,000 acres of good sugar lands, but much was leased to the sugar plantations and was therefore not to be disposed of until these leases ended. A number of homesteads were granted, but as a general thing these were small and they are given at prices a little less than their cash value. One thousand lots were taken in 1910, but since then other drawings have been advertised and comparatively few have been taken.

The officials say that there are possibilities in the islands in the raising of coffee, rice and bananas, and there is no doubt that money may be made in the pineapple industry, which is rapidly growing. The exports for the last year were something like 600,000 cases, and they will be 800,000 in 1912. Among other industries which bid fair to pay well are tobacco and cotton, but the main profits will always come from the sugar, and this, as I have said, is in the hands of the rich.

(Copyright, 1912, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.  
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

## ENGRAVING

Wedding Invitations and Stationery for all special occasions. Samples on request. Bell Book and Stationery Company, 614 East Main.